

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. HERCULES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1862

Guerrilla Warfare.

The terrible reverses which the rebels have lately suffered, their heavy losses of artillery, small arms and ammunition, the desertion of their strongest fortifications, such as Island No. 10, and Yorktown, all indicate, to our mind, that they are on the point of disbanding their armies and resolving them into predatory guerrilla bands, which will keep up a Mexican warfare from the hills and bushes. This is a sure sign that the rebel leaders have lost all hope of establishing their government, and are now fighting like pirates and bandits whose lives are forfeited to the law, and who prefer dying a desperate death on the field to suffering the stern penalty of justice at the hands of the public executioner. It is painful to contemplate the suffering which must be produced by these guerrilla troops who will spare in their ravages neither friend nor foe. Houses will be pillaged and burned, cattle stolen, barns destroyed, bridges burned, and the country devastated in this new plan of warfare, which will be a fitting finale to this wicked and monstrous rebellion. The mad bull dies furiously in the arena, by the spear of the invincible matador. So will the rebellion speedily perish, and as it perishes, in the words of one of its chiefs, "an attempt to shake the very pillars of society, and drag civilization itself down to a common ruin." In the words of the infamous Thompson, in the Nashville Union and American, in 1861, the rebel leaders, "rather than see Tennessee restored to the Union would see the hand of Omnipotence sweep her soil with utter woe and sink it beneath lakes of devouring flames!" Such is the rage and desperation of traitors—

Darkness above, despair beneath, Around them flames, within them death.

It becomes then the immediate duty of our Government to prepare for this warfare. Not a moment is to be lost. Let our cavalry forces be increased instantly, and properly distributed. Let every city and district where there is a strong rebel element be placed under martial law of the most rigid character without delay. Wherever there is evidence that the inhabitants of a district are aiding the guerrillas in any way let them be treated to military punishment and their property seized to compensate for the losses of loyal men. Let every man who assists the marauding bands understand that by so doing he forfeits life and property without mercy. There is no policy or humanity in gentle measures to cure a disease so terrible. It must be burned off and cut off. We have good reason to believe that the rebel leaders have begun a guerrilla warfare in this State, and that there are wealthy rebels in this city who are in the secret of the whole plan, and are aiding Morgan, Wood, and Scott, by money and by information. We have no doubt that couriers pass between the guerrillas and their spies here every night. We call upon Gen. Dumont and Governor Johnson to ferret out these scoundrels immediately and to put a stop to all rebel communication. There has been too much lenity and forbearance already, and the safety of every Union man in Nashville and in Tennessee is imperilled by it. It is utter madness to think of winning over hardened rebel leaders by clemency. They must be crushed out. Let justice draw her sword and bring it down heavily.

A Case for Sympathy.

A case of suffering has recently been reported to us by the highest authority, which illustrates in a striking manner the heartless deception practiced by wealthy rebel leaders upon the poor and friendless. More than a year ago a poor laboring man named Jennings, having a wife and a large family of children to maintain by his daily toil, found himself out of work in this city, and his family on the verge of starvation. The rebellion had almost wholly closed up all avenues of business, and want of the most frightful nature stared him like a hungry wolf in the face. In this situation he was pressed by active rebels, men of wealth in this place, to enlist in the Confederate army. He was assured that they were whipping the Union forces in all directions that England and France

were on the point of recognizing and helping them, and that the Confederacy would in a few months make its scrip and bonds as good as gold. He was assured by rich merchants, who had lucrative contracts of various kinds in the Confederate army, that he would not only be well and promptly paid if he would join that service, but that the wealthy secessionists of Nashville would support his family liberally. Confiding in these lavish promises and seeing no other means of providing for his family he joined the army. Not long after he died. His eldest son also had his hand shot off, we believe, by the premature explosion of a cannon, and the widow had now to rely solely on the charity of her fair spoken friends. But they were not to be found. If they met her it was with cold and averted looks, and she found no admission into their luxurious parlors. A Union man kindly gave her a house rent free for some months. She will now soon be compelled to get a new home. Who shall furnish it? We copied a few days ago several advertisements signed by rich and active rebels of this city, originally published in the Nashville Union and American, offering houses free to the families of Confederate volunteers. Now let these men be forced to make good their promises, and furnish this poor widow with a comfortable house. They murdered her husband and reduced her to penury, and before God they stand guilty of fraud, robbery and murder. We ask Governor Johnson in the name of the deceived and suffering victims of this wicked rebellion to interpose in this instance in behalf of a widow and nine little children. Let her be provided with a house even though some luxurious maker of false promises be forced to leave his stately mansion of affluence and elegance.

We learn since writing the above that the Governor has referred this case to Mayor Smith and the City Marshal, and we are informed by these officers that they are determined that the rebel leaders shall fulfill their promises to the letter or suffer the severest consequences.

Chronology of Secession and War in New Orleans.

Below we give in a few lines the prominent events in the history of New Orleans for the past year of rebellion:

- 1861.
- January 10—Ports St. Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, and Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchartrain, seized.
- January 11—The U. S. Barracks at Baton Rouge seized.
- January 23—The Louisiana State Convention meets at Baton Rouge.
- January 26—Convention passes the Secession Ordinance—113 to 17.
- January 31—Seizure of the United States Mint and Custom House at New Orleans by State authorities. The officers take the oath of allegiance to Louisiana. The United States cutter McClellan, lying at New Orleans, is delivered by the officers to the State authorities.
- February 4—The Louisiana Senators formally secede from the United States Senate.
- February 6—New Orleans illuminated in honor of Secession.
- March 1—Beauregard, of Louisiana, appointed by Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., Brigadier-General of the "Provisional" army.
- March 18—Louisiana passes an ordinance to transfer certain funds (the amount seized at the Mint) to the Confederacy.
- April 25—The steamer Cahawba is seized at New Orleans, and is subsequently released.
- May 11—The New Orleans banks suspend specie payment.
- May 18—The Confederate Congress makes New Orleans a port of entry.
- December 7—Gen. Butler's expedition arrives at Port Royal, the rendezvous for the Ship Island expedition.

1862.

- January 9—Advance of Halleck's Mississippi expedition from Cairo.
- March 10—Commencement of attack on Island 10.
- March 23—Department of the Gulf created, Gen. Butler in command.
- April 7—Surrender of Island 10.
- April 14—Reported that the bombardment of the river forts began on this day.
- April 24—Our gunboats passed the forts.
- April 25—The gunboats before the city.

A BELGIAN WOMAN.—The Green Bay (Wisconsin) Advocate gives the following instance of the industry and skill of a Belgian woman:

As a specimen of Western enterprise, we will state that several days ago we bought of a Belgian woman four thousand and good shingles, which she informed us she had split and shaved and packed, all herself, and had yoked up her two cows and brought them to market, a distance of fourteen miles. One of the cows gave milk, which, with bread, served her as food on the trip, which occupied two days.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this State to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1862:

Wm B Campbell, Wil- J W Dolbear, son county, J H Doss, Wm B Lewis, G A J Mayfield, Andrew Johnson, Wm T Berry, Ballie Peyton, Sam- W A McClelland, ther county, John Wilson, Jordan Stokes, Wil- Joseph B Knowles, son county, R H McEwen, Sr, Russell Houston, R D Conley, Allen A Hall, James R Hood, Ham- Wm B Stokes, De- ilton, Kalb county, Edmund Cooper, Red- R M Edwards, Brad- ford county, John S Brien, J G Brown, Bradley, John Trimble, S Beard, L Tilman, Bedford, Wm Hunt, J G Martin, M M Brien, Thos Holland, A V S Lindley, R T Cannon, John Hugh Smith, T B Cannon, Wm Shadde, Wm Little, James Davis, Wm Little, E R Glascock, U E Pascock, J Flowers, S T Motley, Wilson, A B Shankland, J G Frazer, W T Wilson, Wm Roberts, Wm S Cheatham, John York, William P Jones, Russell Bender, Wm Spence, Ruthe- J T Baber, ford, J W Maxey, Joseph J Robb, Thos Johnson, John Lellyett, C A Fuller, Jas R Braast, E H Lowe, Wm Lellyett, M J Farrington, Shel- F C Cone, by county, John M Seabury, H H Harrison, T J Seabury, K J Morris, T J Yarbrough, Jas Ellis, Edward H Rael, M H Howard, James Trimble, E N Bassett, L T Gunn, M M Monahan, Ben S Weller, Sr, M G L Claiborne, F Ottenville, R G Seovel, A C Poladexter, Albon McDaniel, W C Francis, Thos Earhart, J H Thomas, John Baugh, R H Halley, G W Sweeney, W H Halley, Andrew Anderson, J G Fisher, J B Romans, A J Cole, J B Fritz, J W Blair, W B Lucas, W B Lucas, H Embury, Wm Lyon, H A Cooper, Wm Vance, Louis J Marshall, Jas Johnson, John H Ragland, Wm Weller, Wm Jarvis, Wm Driver, C D Brien, John H Atkinson, Capt R Weismuller, H L Norvell, John Raine, Ira Peach, A M Perine, T J Lewis, Wm Stewart, R D Kinkaid, John Anderson, E A Jones, Rees W Porter, L B Huff, J W Nicholas, Albert Anderson, J S Nicholas, W H Wilkinson, R M F Smith, Wm Donelson, E Trowdt, W D Dickey, John Q Dodd, Samuel Musgrove, Spencer Chandler, B F Binkley, James A Steele, D R Dorris, A C Tucker, G T Coit, T G Moore, NASHVILLE, May 23, 1862.

Rebel Aristocracy.

That sweet-scented, pink-powdered silk-stocking, kid-gloved organ of Nashville rebel aristocracy, the Union and American, on the 3rd of August, 1861, published a letter from Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, an Alabama rebel, in which he used the following insulting language about the hardy mountaineers of Kentucky and Tennessee. He expresses the real hatred and contempt felt by cotton aristocracy towards that large class of independent and industrious citizens who compose the very soul of the nation.

Referring to the soldiers at Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county, it says:

They have excellent arms and three batteries of artillery. They are composed mostly of the ignorant and deluded mountain men of East Tennessee and Kentucky, and have been enlisted upon the idea of TENNESSEE, OR A REDUCTION OF ALL CLASSES TO A LEVEL WITH THEMSELVES.

That is as good as the remark of the Atlanta Confederacy, that the gentlemen of the South could not submit to associating with private soldiers with degraded volunteers! Bah!

Honest Proposition.

The Dispatch, the rebel organ in this city, in yesterday's issue has this paragraph:

Tennessee money is quoted in Louisville at 30 per cent. discount for Planters' and Union Banks, 40 per cent. for Bank of Tennessee, and 50 per cent. for "other good" banks. We notice a party is advertising in the Louisville Journal of the 5th that he will pay seventy-five cents for Planters' and Union Bank notes.—Would it not be a good time for our Tennessee Banks to go into the brokerage business so far as to buy up their own notes?

This rebel sheet, whose editor formerly through the Union and American did all he could to render the Banks insolvent and make our currency worthless, now coolly advises the Banks, which are controlled by wealthy rebels, to buy up their own paper at an enormous discount, and make a large profit by speculating on the losses of the bill-holders! This is rebel honesty. What do the people think of so infamous a recommendation? And what should be done with a sheet that makes it?

Important Letter.

Hon. John Bright, one of the most illustrious members of the British Parliament, writes the following letter to a friend in this country in reference to our civil war, which we commend to all secessionists:

ROCHDALE, April 10, 1862.
Dear Sir—I write you a short note to thank you for your letter of the 24th of February last. It is a great gratification to me to know from many letters from the States, that my speech, to which you so kindly refer, has given so much satisfaction amongst your countrymen. It was spoken to your people as much as to ours, and I believe it has done good in both countries.

"At this moment there is here the utmost tranquility in regard to American questions, and it is rare to find a man who professes sympathy for the South. My own clear opinion is that an overwhelming majority of the English people would rejoice greatly at the complete success of your Government and the restoration of your Union. I hope this may soon be realized, and that you will not fail to fix an incurable wound in the grand evil which has been the one cause of your troubles."

"We are interested in the proposition of the President to compensate the States which are willing to give up their slaves, and hope it may produce a good effect, though it is very difficult for men who have exercised an absolute authority over all about them to consent to give up their power. We are looking for tidings from Virginia, and from your great river, where events of the greatest moment are now taking place."

"With many thanks for your very kind letter, believe me always with great respect, yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.
James Forsyth, Troy, U. S. A.
The rebels have no friends abroad.

INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—The following note was found in one of the camps at Island No. 10:

To any Federal officer of Commodore Foote's Fleet, on the Mississippi—The finder of this will please hand it to one of the officers, and ask him if he PLEASE forward it to its destination in Md. I would enclose a dime or such a matter to pay the postage, but upon my honor I have not got a cent in the world and you will not mind 3 cents to get a letter to one's mother and sweetheart who has not heard from either for nearly a year.

Yours in every respect except politics,
J. T. H.
Nearly Island No. 10, April 16.

This was addressed to Miss H.—b, Hyattsville, Md., and enclosed in an envelope, addressed as above. It was forwarded as directed.

WHAT CUMBERLAND GAP IS.—For the information of those who have believed that the Cumberland Gap is a narrow passage between two mountains, we give the annexed extract from a letter written at the Gap:

Cumberland Gap is not as many suppose, an opening between two large mountains, but simply a road over a mountain, and this road is called a gap—a place where wagons travel over towards the valleys upon each side. This Cumberland Gap is the main stock road from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and it is called by some a turnpike—for about twenty-six miles from here is a toll gate, where all persons pay for the privilege of travel—a turnpike not of plank or earth, but rocks, sharp pointed rocks, and hence I conclude every blacksmith can make a fortune in five years shoeing horses in this country.

A Heroic Mother.

The Boston Transcript tells the following touching incident which recently occurred in that city:

The venerable mother—nearly if not quite four score—of one who recently fell bravely leading on his troops in battle, passed calmly upon the face of her son, after his body was brought home for burial. At last a movement was made by a friend to cover the face. The noble woman put him gently aside, and carefully performing the act herself, said: "My son, I have covered you many times before, now I do it for the last time, and with the flag of your country."

Among all the beautiful and classic legends of Greece, which enshrine immortally the heroic patriotism of the mothers of Athens and Lacedaemon, we remember nothing so pathetically eloquent as these words. They will live forever.

Gloomy Prospect for the Rebels.

(From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, March 20.)

A Dr. Banks, residing in Savannah, Ga., having just returned from a tour to Richmond, our brave Col. Armstrong went to inquire from him what the news was. "Oh, Colonel," said he, "we are whipped on all sides. Everything looks dark and gloomy for us. McCulloch and Price are killed, Columbus and Manassas are evacuated, and hell is to pay everywhere."

The same Doctor added that the Yankees would have to kill the last Southern gentleman before they could be conquered. "It is not," said he to the Colonel, "the negro question which is now mooted—it is to know whether the Puritan or Cavalier is to rule this continent. For fifty years we have been preparing for it, and the Yankees cannot expect to destroy in a day what we have taken so long to prepare."

Restore the Law.

Let us all lay aside forever old prejudices and predilections, and devote all our energies to cleaning out the channels of justice, now obstructed by the perjury and baseness of Gov. HARRIS, and make the clear waters of law and order flow through them, and once more gladden the Commonwealth. The State remains the same in all her powers, jurisdiction and resources, the laws are the same, the same offices are to be filled as of yore. It is a duty which we owe to our families and society to provide for the regular administration of justice. There is but one way of doing this, and that is for all to aid in restoring the supremacy of the Federal Government over Tennessee. The moment this is done the State administration will resume its usual path. He who stands back at a time like this from the cause of the Union, lends his influence to anarchy and despotism. Such a one is branding his own brow with the name of traitor, and will forever debar himself from all hope of honor and promotion in the future. This is a critical time in the fortunes of men. Oh for a few more of the true heroic stamp!

Various War Items.

Our Navy Department is accumulating vast stores of white oak suitable for the construction of fifty gun ships. In consequence of the absence of pitch-pine, which can only be obtained from the Southern ports, the new vessels will be built entirely of white oak, except perhaps the deck-planking, which may be of white pine. The keelsons, beams, carlines, and some of the ceiling, which heretofore were of yellow pine, will be of oak. Nearly 10,000 tons have been contracted for.

We learn that our naval contractors are in favor of having the foundation of the iron cased vessels of white oak rather than of iron, because they can be built more rapidly and at less expense. It is not generally known whether the new sea-going vessels will have turrets of cupolas like the Monitor, or whether they will be partially housed over like the Merrimac.

The steam frigate Roanoke has had her spar-deck removed, and will be cut down still lower; her outside planking will be backed by 9 inches of white oak to 5 feet below the line of flotation, and will be plated with iron four and a half inches.

The Bureau of Naval Construction are said to be in favor of having the largest ships built of wood, of light draft, high speed, and shell proof; their armaments to be of the heaviest kind, principally Parrot and Dahlgren guns. Recent experiments, both in this country and in England, have demonstrated that the heaviest iron armor which a ship can carry is not proof against smooth-bored ordnance at a short range.

Our parrot gun, with a newly invented shot, which we are not at liberty to describe, has sent it completely through a target formed of twelve one-inch iron plates and a backing of 24 inches thickness of oak, at a distance of 300 yards. At the same distance, another target sloped to an angle of 25 degrees, representing the side of the Merrimac, backed by 24 inches of oak covered with six one-inch iron plates, was completely perforated by every shot.

The Chivalry in Winchester, Va.

Wherever our arms have penetrated into the territory of the Rebels, the first act has been to protect persons and property against outrage, and it is a matter redounding to the credit of our troops that the regulations adopted have not been violated, but the most perfect order and greatest safety exists in every town in our possession. This consideration for the Rebels should entitle our soldiers to courtesy in return; but so bitter is the spirit of secession that acts of rudeness and insult are frequently perpetrated towards them in return of their kindness and forbearance. In Winchester these manifestations have become so unbearable, especially from that portion of the inhabitants calling themselves "ladies," that the commanding officer has been compelled to notice it, and issue an order advising the citizens to be more discreet, and announcing regulations which will tend to prevent any unpleasant consequences that might arise from their acting as enemies while claiming the protection of the military authorities, for whom they take every occasion to show their hatred and contempt. Virginia has always boasted of the high tone of its society and the elegance of its manners. But with their patriotism, all this refinement and courtesy seem to have fled, for in all that constitutes true gentility, patience under insult, courtesy for rudeness, and forbearance under provocation, our soldiers show an infinitely better sense of the quality than the self-styled chivalry. As a class, those soldiers who are mostly from Pennsylvania are the equals of any of the Virginia aristocracy. They are educated farmers and mechanics, accustomed, many of them, to the refinement which a good social position and easy circumstances enable a man to cultivate. The letters which came from them prove that they possess a high degree of intellectual culture, and their good conduct under the treatment they receive from those by whom they are surrounded show that in the matter of good breeding they have greatly the advantage of the chivalry.—Philadelphia Ledger.

New Advertisements.

THEATRE.

DIFFIELD & SANDS, Managers, W. H. EYHART.

THIRD NIGHT OF

Mr. C. MATTHEWS,

The Great Ventriloquist,

WHO WILL GIVE NEW SPECIMENS OF HIS POWER

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8th

FAINT HEAR!

NEVER WON FAIR LADY!

Character by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. H. HERNARD, Miss GUNLAN, &c., &c.

FAVORITE DANCE, Miss CONSTANTIN

Mr. C. MATTHEWS, in his

NEW SPECIMENS OF VENTRILLOQUISM

The Dumb Bells

Character by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. FLETCHER, Mrs. H. HERNARD, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, 50 cents.

Second Circle, 25 cents.

Boxes open at 7 o'clock. Performance at 8 o'clock precisely.

RUDOLPH WURLITZER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

No. 123 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

KETCHUM constantly on hand a large supply of Saxophones, and German Silver Military Band instruments, which he can offer at as low prices as a Factory house. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

may 7-24

Marshall's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, I will sell at public vendue, at the highest bid, for Cash, on the premises of T. M. Brennan, at his Foundry, Front Street, on the 10th day of MAY, 1862, the following property, to wit: SEVERAL LOTS OF IRON, amounting to two hundred and thirty to more or less, lying on the property of said T. M. Brennan to satisfy a judgment in favor of Alexander Brennan & Co., rendered at the April Term, 1862, said Court. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

R. T. GLASCOCK, Sheriff.

NASHVILLE, May 7, 1862. U. S. Marshal M. D. T. may 7-14

W. R. CORNELIUS,

Funeral Undertaker

DEALER IN

METALLIC CASES,

49 CHURCH STREET,

Nashville, Tenn.

FOUND, A PURSE,

CONTAINING a small sum of money, which any owner can have by calling at No. 11 CHERRY STREET, and asking for this advertisement.

NASHVILLE, May 5th, 1862-18

D. D. DICKEY, Agent.

COAL!

20,000 BUSHELS COAL, just received on Consignment, and for sale at the yard, CORNER OF CEDAR AND CHERRY STREETS, will be promptly filled.

D. D. DICKEY, Agent.

BROKE JAIL,

ON the night of the 4th May, 1862, in Nashville, Tenn., the following described prisoners, viz:

G. H. HUDSON, aged 26 years; blue eyes, black hair; 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, and weighs 160 lbs.—Larson.

JAMES JONES, aged 34 years; blue eyes, light brown hair; 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 160 lbs.—Larson.

GEORGE WHITE, aged 21 years; blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, and weighs 140 lbs.—Larson.

J. T. BATES, aged 31 years; blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, and weighs 135 lbs.—Larson.

MOCK HENRY, aged 20 years; blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and weighs 125 lbs.—Larson.

JAMES SMITH, aged 20 years; blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and weighs 125 lbs.—Larson.

JOHN DILLON, aged 18 years; blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and weighs 125 lbs.—Larson.

A. GALLAGHER, aged 20 years; blue eyes, black hair; 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, and weighs 150 lbs.—Larson.

JAMES HAMPLES, aged 25 years; blue eyes, black hair; 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, and weighs 150 lbs.—Larson.

J. H. ROSS, aged 27 years; blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, and weighs 140 lbs.—Larson.

CHARLES S. WALTERS, aged 25 years; dark blue eyes, auburn hair; 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, and weighs 140 lbs.—Larson.

Any one who will pay a liberal reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of the above-named prisoners, or any one of them, at the County Jail of Davidson County, will be promptly paid.

JAMES M. HINTON, Jailor of Davidson County.

may 7-14

BLOCK TIN,

ANVILS, AXLES,

Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron, assorted Copper and Copper Bottoms, Galvanized Copper Wire,

NAILS, PLOWN and PLOW HANDLES, BUGGY SHAFTS, ROPS, HAGGING and TWINE, Just received per Hazel Hill, and for sale by

W. H. LYON, 41 Market Street.

SNUFF.

JUST RECEIVED,

MACADAM and FRENCH RAPEE SNUFF, 15, PUBLIC SQUARE,

may 7-14

CRANE & WITNEY.